

Standard

Description

How Project Complies

Sumter Forest Plan Standards Project Consistency Check Sheet

Some instructions for use: For categories of standards that are not applicable to the project, indicate the rationale for why they aren't applicable in the heading, and click on the arrow to the left of the heading to hide those standards. This will particularly apply for the Management Prescriptions section for Management Prescriptions that do not occur in the project area.

Project: **Andrew Pickens White Pine Management**

Management Prescriptions: **4F, 7A, 7E2, 8A1, 9F, and 11**

Forestwide Standards

Riparian Area Management, Water Quality, Aquatic Habitats, Soil, and Air

Water and Soil Quality [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-1	Water quality, soil productivity, and channel structure are protected using best management practices to avoid impacts to water quality and soils. Where riparian prescription direction differs from BMP, the more restrictive or protective prescription will be followed. Seed mixtures and the removal of large woody debris added by harvest activities suggested in the state BMP for Forestry may not be followed when they conflict with native vegetation and aquatic habitat objectives.	The project will adhere to standard BMPs, including those outlined in South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forestry as well as additional project-specific design criteria.
FW-2	Where BMP are not specifically developed for activities, apply similar preventive measures such as those published by the SC Forestry Commission concerning forestry which avoid, minimize and/or mitigate effects to water quality, streamside management zones and soils.	The project will adhere to standard BMPs, including those outlined in South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forestry as well as additional project-specific design criteria.
FW-3	Major soil disturbances that expose the soil surface or substantially alter soil properties such as temporary roads, skid trails, landings, and rutting will not occupy more than 15 percent of forest vegetation management treatment areas except for chopping, watershed improvements, or other treatments during a rotation designed to reforest to suitable species or correct soil and water problems.	Major soil disturbances will not exceed 15 percent; estimated disturbance would be approximately 11 percent.
FW-4	To limit soil and water quality impacts, heavy mechanical equipment (dozers, skidders, feller/bunchers, etc.) will not be used on slopes over 40 percent except in designated locations with adequate and timely mitigation. Emergency fire lines and soil and water improvements specifically designed to stabilize or rehabilitate severe erosion such as active gullies are exceptions to this slope limit.	Timber on slopes over 40% would typically be left or winched with cable systems. Heavy mechanical equipment will not be utilized on slopes over 40 percent unless specifically designed or modified for steep applications with low soil impacts. A project-specific design criterion has also been developed to limit activities on slopes greater than 30 percent where Brevard soils are present.

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
FW-5	Water is not diverted from streams (perennial or intermittent) or lakes when an in- stream flow needs or water level assessment indicates the diversion would adversely affect protection of stream processes, aquatic and riparian habitats and communities, or recreation and aesthetic values.	Water would not be diverted from streams.

Channeled Ephemeral Stream Zones [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

The following standards apply to 25 feet on each side of a channeled ephemeral stream. See the Glossary, Appendix B, for a definition of a channeled ephemeral stream.

FW-6	Skidders will only be allowed within the channels at designated crossings.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.
FW-7	For cable logging, at least partial suspension is required when yarding logs over ephemeral streams.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.
FW-8	Skid trail crossings will be located in a manner that minimizes stream channel and bank disturbance.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.
FW-9	Fire lines are not constructed along the length of stream channels.	This standard is adhered to as part of standard operating procedures for all prescribed burning across the forest.
FW-10	New motorized trails are prohibited within ephemeral stream zones except at designated crossings or where the trail location requires some encroachment, for example, to accommodate steep terrain.	N/A; this project does not authorize new motorized trails.
FW-11	Stabilize disturbed soils at channel crossings.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.
FW-12	New mineral, oil, and gas leases will contain a controlled surface use stipulation for channeled ephemeral stream zones.	N/A; this project does not authorize new mineral, oil, or gas leases.
FW-13	Removing large woody debris from within the channeled ephemeral stream zone is allowed if the woody debris poses a significant risk to stream flow or water quality, degrades habitat for riparian dependent species, or poses a threat to private property or National Forest infrastructure (e.g., bridges). The need for removal is determined on a case-by-case basis. When needed to protect water quality, excessive small woody debris (logging slash) should be removed when its entry is a result of activities.	This project does not propose removal of large woody debris from stream channels. If needed to protect water quality, logging slash would be removed from streams if it inadvertently enters any streams.
FW-14	Trees and native vegetation on the stream bank should not be removed except at designated crossings.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities. Although some treatment would be conducted within riparian corridors, trees would not be removed from the stream bank. Except for 3 stands where thinning is proposed for riparian vegetation benefit, riparian areas will be buffered per Forest Plan standards and South Carolina BMPs.
FW-15	Soil active herbicides are not broadcast within channeled ephemeral stream zones. Stream zones are identified before treatment, so applicators can easily avoid them.	This standard is incorporated into all timber and herbicide application activities.

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
FW-16	Pesticide mixing, loading, or cleaning areas are not located within the channeled ephemeral stream zone.	This standard is incorporated into all timber and herbicide application activities.

Air Quality [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-17	Comply with South Carolina smoke management guidelines and Forest Service Region 8 smoke management guidelines.	Prescribed burning conducted for the project would comply with the applicable management guidelines.
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Wildlife Habitat and Forest Vegetation [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-18	Standing snags, bird peck trees, and living den trees will not be cut or bulldozed during vegetation management treatments unrelated to timber regeneration treatments, unless necessary to provide for public or employee safety.	These types of trees will be retained as possible in non-regeneration treatment units.
FW-19	Forests dominated by eastern hemlock are not subject to regeneration harvest during this planning period.	This project does not propose treatment of eastern hemlock dominated forests.
FW-20	During silvicultural treatments in all forest types, patches of hemlock greater than 0.25 acres are retained.	Any hemlock stands greater than 0.25 acres would be retained.
FW-21	Oak forests on mesic sites are not converted to pine forests.	The project is not converting oak forests to pine; rather the project would benefit oak and other hardwood species.
FW-22	For all timber regeneration treatments, including salvage activities, two or more snags per acre from the larger size classes will be retained. Live den trees will not be cut unless necessary to provide for public or employee safety. Distribution of retained snags may be clumped.	Two or more snags per acre will be retained during regeneration treatments if they are present in the stand and if they do not pose a safety concern to operations.
FW-23	On the Andrew Pickens, potential black bear den trees will be retained during all vegetation management treatments occurring in habitats suitable for bears. Potential den trees are those that are greater than 20" diameter at breast height (DBH) and are hollow with broken tops.	Potential black bear den trees will be retained where encountered provided there is not a risk to safety.
FW-24	In the piedmont, hardwood inclusions (1/2 acre in size or larger) in pine stands dominated by hard and soft mast producing trees (i.e., oaks, hickories, walnut, black gum, black cherry, persimmon) will be retained.	N/A; project is not located on the piedmont.

Proposed, Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, (PETS) and Locally rare species [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-25	Permits for the collection of listed Regional Forester's sensitive species are not issued, except for approved scientific purposes or propagation.	N/A; project doesn't issue permits for collection.
FW-26	Where forest uses are negatively affecting federally-listed species, or species where viability is a concern, sites or uses are modified to reduce or eliminate negative impacts.	Project would not have a significant adverse impact on protected species. Refer to biological assessment.
FW-27	Non-native species are controlled where they are causing adverse effects to federally- listed species, or species where viability is a concern. Non-native invasive species are not intentionally introduced near these species or individuals.	BMPs and design criteria would limit the potential for spread of non-native invasive species.

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
FW-28	Protection zones are delineated and maintained around all bald eagle nests and communal roost sites, until they are determined to be no longer suitable through coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The protection zone extends a minimum of 1,500 feet from the nest or roost. Activities that modify the forest canopy within this zone are prohibited. All management activities not associated with bald eagle management and monitoring are prohibited within this zone during periods of use (nesting season is October 1 to June 15; roost use periods are determined through site-specific monitoring). Where controlled by the Forest Service, public access routes into or through this zone are closed during the seasons of use, unless they are major arterial roads.	There are no known bald eagles nests in the project area.
FW-29	In artificial impoundments used by foraging wood storks, water levels are managed to provide for and encourage annual use by this species.	There are no known occurrences of wood storks in the project area.

Special Areas, Rare Communities and Old Growth [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

Rare Communities [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-30	Rare communities as described in this Forest Plan are managed under the Rare Community Prescription (9.F.) wherever they occur.	Any rare communities occurring in the project area will be managed in accordance with prescription 9.F.
FW-31	Project areas are surveyed for rare communities before implementing projects that have potential to adversely affect them.	The project area has been surveyed for rare communities.
FW-32	Table Mountain pine will not be cut during vegetation management activities to maintain future restoration opportunities. Exceptions may be made where needed to provide for public safety, protection of private resources, or insect and disease control/ prevention or where needed to improve the habitat for PETS species.	Table mountain pine will not be cut in accordance with this standard if encountered unless trees are of poor vigor / susceptible to insect or disease problems.

Old Growth [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-33	Existing old growth as defined in "Old Growth Guidance for the Southern Region," when encountered, will be managed to protect the old growth characteristics.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities and no old growth is proposed for treatment.
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Forest Health [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-34	Apply pesticides according to label instructions, Forest Service policies and other federal regulations.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-35	Areas treated with pesticide are signed.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-36	Seeding with invasive non-native species (listed on the Regional Forester's invasive species list) shall not be conducted.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.

Standard	Description	How Project Complies																																								
FW-37	Healthy (full crowns and free of littleleaf disease) shortleaf pine will not be cut on the piedmont during vegetation management activities in order to maintain future restoration opportunities. Exceptions may be made where needed to provide for public safety, protection of private resources, or insect and disease control, or thinnings.	N/A; project is not located on the piedmont.																																								
FW-38	To limit soil compaction, no mechanical equipment is used on plastic soils when the water table is within 12 inches of the surface, or when soil moisture exceeds the plastic limit. Soil moisture exceeds the plastic limit if the soil can be rolled to pencil size without breaking or crumbling.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.																																								
FW-39	All trails, roads, ditches, and other improvements in the project area are kept free of logs, slash, and debris. Any road, trail, ditch, or other improvement damaged by operations is promptly repaired.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.																																								
FW-40	Risk assessments are completed to evaluate risks to human health and wildlife before pesticides are applied Pesticides with a suitable risk assessment with an evaluation of effects on human health and safety may be used Diesel oil will not be used as a carrier for pesticides, except when it is a component of a formulated product. Vegetal oils may be used as the carrier for pesticides when available and compatible with the application proposed. Only surfactants recommended for aquatic applications (such as non-ionic surfactants) will be used in aquatic systems.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.																																								
FW-41	Areas are not burned under prescription for at least 30 days after herbicide treatment.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.																																								
FW-42	<div>Weather is monitored and the project is suspended if temperature, humidity, or wind becomes unfavorable as follows:</div> <table><tr><th></th><th>Temperatures Higher Than</th><th>Humidity Less Than</th><th>Wind (at target) Greater Than</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Ground:</td></tr><tr><td>Hand (cut surface)</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr><tr><td>Hand (other)</td><td>98°F</td><td>20%</td><td>15 mph</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Mechanical:</td></tr><tr><td>Liquid</td><td>95°F</td><td>30%</td><td>10 mph</td></tr><tr><td>Granular</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>10 mph</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Aerial:</td></tr><tr><td>Liquid</td><td>90°F</td><td>50%</td><td>5 mph</td></tr><tr><td>Granular</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>8 mph</td></tr></table>		Temperatures Higher Than	Humidity Less Than	Wind (at target) Greater Than	Ground:				Hand (cut surface)	NA	NA	NA	Hand (other)	98°F	20%	15 mph	Mechanical:				Liquid	95°F	30%	10 mph	Granular	NA	NA	10 mph	Aerial:				Liquid	90°F	50%	5 mph	Granular	NA	NA	8 mph	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
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FW-43	Nozzles that produce large droplets (mean droplet size of 50 microns or larger) or streams of herbicide are used. Nozzles that produce fine droplets (mean droplet size of less than 50 microns) are used only for hand treatment where distance from nozzle to target does not exceed 8 feet.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-44	A certified pesticide applicator supervises each Forest Service application crew. Contracted crews will be supervised by a licensed pesticide applicator. Crewmembers are trained in personal safety, proper handling and application of herbicides, and proper disposal of empty containers.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-45	People living within ¼ mile of an area to be treated aerially are notified during project planning and shortly before treatment.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-46	With the exception of permittee treatment of right-of-way corridors that are continuous into or out of private land and through Forest Service managed areas, no herbicide is broadcast applied (as opposed to directed sprays) within 100 feet of private land or 300 feet of a private residence, unless the landowner agrees to closer treatment. Buffers are clearly marked before treatment so applicators can easily see and avoid them.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-47	Application equipment, empty herbicide containers, clothes worn during treatment, and empty herbicide containers, clothes worn during treatment, and skin are not cleaned in open water or wells. Mixing and cleaning water must come from a public water supply and be transported in separate labeled containers.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-48	Herbicide mixing, loading, or cleaning areas in the field are not located within 200 feet of private land, open water or wells, or other sensitive areas.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-49	No herbicide is aerially applied within 300 feet of any threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive plant. Buffers are clearly marked before treatment so applicators can easily see and avoid them.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-50	No herbicide is aerially applied within 100 horizontal feet of lakes, wetlands, or perennial or intermittent springs and streams.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-51	No herbicide is aerially applied within 200 horizontal feet of an open road or a designated trail. Buffers are clearly marked before treatment so applicators can easily see and avoid them.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.
FW-52	Pine straw or any other mulching material will not be sold (as mulch or for any other purpose) from areas treated with clopyralid.	This standard is incorporated into all pesticide application activities.

Wood Products and Special Forest Products [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-53	Special forest product collections are not allowed in botanical areas and rare communities, except for research or propagation.	N/A; this project does not authorize special forest product collections.
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Standard	Description	How Project Complies																
FW-54	The maximum size of an opening created by even-aged or two-aged regeneration treatments is 80 acres for southern yellow pine and 40 acres for all other tree species. Exceptions to these acreage limitations may be permitted following review by the Regional Forester. These acreage limits do not apply to areas treated as a result of natural catastrophic conditions such as fire, insect or disease attack, or windstorm. Areas managed as permanent openings (e.g., meadows, pastures, food plots, rights-of-way, woodlands, savannas, and grasslands) are not subject to these standards and are not included in calculations of opening size, even when within or adjacent to created openings. The 80-acre limit will not apply to the loblolly pine forest type on the Andrew Pickens Ranger District. These stands have a desired condition of more native species composition, and many are more than 80 acres with the largest stand being 290 acres. Leaving loblolly pine trees on site would provide an unwanted seed source and would work against restoration activities.	The project proposes exceeding the acreage limit for openings. Approval for exceeding the limit has been obtained from the Regional Forester.																
FW-55	An even-aged regeneration area will no longer be considered an opening when the certified reestablished stand has reached an age of 5 years.	This standard has been applied in determining compliance with standard FW-54.																
FW-56	<div><div>Regeneration harvest on lands suitable for timber production must be done under a regeneration harvest method where adequate stocking of desirable species is expected to occur within 5 years after the final harvest cut. (Five years after final harvest means 5 years after clearcutting, 5 years after final overstory removal in shelterwood cutting, 5 years after the seed tree removal cut in seed tree cutting, or 5 years after selection cutting.) The new stand must meet the minimum stocking levels as described in Table 2-4. These standards apply to both artificial and natural means of stand regeneration. Where natural means are used and stand reestablishment has not been accomplished within 3 years after committing the stand to regeneration, the stand is re-examined for further treatment needs.</div><table><tr><th colspan="2">Table 2-4. Minimum stocking guides</th></tr><tr><th>Forest Type</th><th>Minimum Number of Seedlings for Adequate Stocking</th></tr><tr><td>Loblolly pine</td><td>200 per acre</td></tr><tr><td>Shortleaf pine/pitch pine</td><td>200 per acre</td></tr><tr><td>White pine</td><td>100 per acre (will occur in mixed stands with other pines or hardwoods)</td></tr><tr><td>Hardwoods</td><td>100 desirable trees per acre</td></tr><tr><td>Table mountain pine</td><td>100 per acre</td></tr><tr><td>Mixed stands (hardwood/pine or pine/hardwood)</td><td>100 per acre</td></tr></table></div>	Table 2-4. Minimum stocking guides		Forest Type	Minimum Number of Seedlings for Adequate Stocking	Loblolly pine	200 per acre	Shortleaf pine/pitch pine	200 per acre	White pine	100 per acre (will occur in mixed stands with other pines or hardwoods)	Hardwoods	100 desirable trees per acre	Table mountain pine	100 per acre	Mixed stands (hardwood/pine or pine/hardwood)	100 per acre	Regeneration treatments are anticipated to meet the stocking requirements within 5 years.
Table 2-4. Minimum stocking guides																		
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Mixed stands (hardwood/pine or pine/hardwood)	100 per acre																	
FW-57	Sell no more than 138.7 MMCF of chargeable timber from lands suitable for timber production during the 10-year planning period.	This project will not result in exceeding this limit.																

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
FW-58	No timber harvesting shall occur on lands classified as not suited for timber production except for salvage sales, harvest activities necessary to protect other multiple-use values, or harvest activities needed to meet other (non-timber) desired conditions of the management prescriptions established in this Forest Plan.	Timber harvest activities for this project are to restore areas to meet desired conditions more consistent with the type of forests that would occur in a natural setting.

Fire Management [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

Wildland Fire [If inapplicable, provide rationale: This project does not address management of wildland fire]

FW-59	The safety of firefighters and the public is the first priority in all fire management activities.	N/A
FW-60	Suppress human-caused fires.	N/A
FW-61	Wildland fire use, the management of naturally ignited wildland fire, is allowed with an approved "Fire Management Plan" and a specific "Wildland Fire Implementation Plan" for the area.	N/A
FW-62	Wildland fire use of naturally-ignited wildland fire in wilderness is allowed with an approved "Fire Management Plan," a "Wilderness Fire Plan," and a specific "Wildland Fire Implementation Plan" for the area.	N/A

Prescribed Fire [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-63	Prescribed fires will be implemented following the direction found in FSM 5140.	Prescribed burning will comply with FSM 5140.
FW-64	Prescribed burns are done so they do not consume all litter and duff and/or alter structure and color of mineral soil on more than 15 percent of the area.	Prescribed burning will be conducted to comply with this standard.
FW-65	On severely eroded forest soils, any area with an average litter-duff depth of less than ½ inch or duff less than ¼ inch will only be burned at low intensity.	Prescribed burning will be conducted to comply with this standard.
FW-66	Use existing barriers, e.g., streams, lakes, wetlands, roads, and trails, whenever possible to reduce the need for fire line construction and to minimize resource impacts.	Prescribed burning will be conducted to comply with this standard.
FW-67	All managed burns will comply with Smoke Management Programs (SMP) for South Carolina.	Prescribed burning will be conducted to comply with this standard.
FW-68	Conform with the "State Implementation Plan" for any prescribed fire planned within EPA-designated "non-attainment" and "maintenance" areas.	There are no EPA designated non-attainment or maintenance areas located within the project area.

Recreation—Developed, Dispersed, and Backcountry [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-69	Limit OHVs and mountain bikes to designated routes.	Project does not authorize recreational uses.
FW-70	Prohibit camping stays over 14 days, unless permitted.	Project does not authorize recreational uses.
FW-71	No new OHV routes in the Turkey, Stevens, Chauga and Chattooga Watersheds.	Project does not authorize new OHV routes.
FW-72	Dispersed camping is not allowed on the Enoree and Long Cane ranger districts without a permit.	Project is not located on the Enoree or Long Cane ranger districts.
FW-73	Motorized use of the trail system is permissible for administrative purposes and emergencies.	The project would authorize use of the trail system for vegetation management.

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
FW-74	All management activities will be consistent with meeting or exceeding the condition associated with each Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class.	Activities would be consistent with ROS conditions as described in the preliminary effects analysis for recreation.
FW-75	At developed recreational sites and on trails, effects from recreational use that conflicts with environmental laws (such as Endangered Species Act, National Heritage Preservation Act, or Clean Water Act), are analyzed and mitigated.	This project would not result in changes to recreational use that would conflict with other laws.
FW-76	At developed recreational sites, water, wastewater, and sewage treatment systems meet federal, state and local water quality regulations.	Project does not deal with management of developed recreation sites.
FW-77	At developed recreation sites high-risk conditions do not exist.	Project does not deal with management of developed recreation sites and would not create high-risk conditions.
FW-78	At developed recreation sites, utility inspections meet federal, state and local requirements	Project does not deal with management of developed recreation sites.
FW-79	When signed as accessible, constructed features meet current accessibility guidelines.	Project does not impact accessibility of accessible amenities.
FW-80	Trails, when signed accessible, meet current accessibility guidelines.	Project does not impact accessibility of accessible trails.
FW-81	Dispersed camping occurs at least 50 feet from lakes and streams to protect riparian areas, 50 feet from trails, and 1/4 mile from a road on the Andrews Pickens district. An exception to these requirements is in the Chattooga Wild and Scenic River Corridor, above the Highway 28 bridge, where camping is allowed only in designated campsites.	N/A; project does not authorize dispersed camping.
FW-82	Camping with horses may only occur in designated areas on the Andrew Pickens District.	N/A; project does not authorize recreational uses.

Wild and Scenic Rivers [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

Eligible Rivers [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

The following standards apply to ¼ mile on each side of the eligible rivers shown in Table 2-6 of the Forest Plan (Andrew Pickens: Brasstown Creek, Cedar Creek, Chauga, Crane, East Fork Chattooga River, Tamassee Creek; Long Cane: Turkey, Stevens).

FW-83	No new road construction in wild sections.	No permanent roads proposed.
FW-84	No motorized boats or crafts are allowed on the wild sections.	N/A; none proposed.
FW-85	No motorized trails are allowed.	N/A; none proposed.
FW-86	No federal mineral leasing or mineral material authorization is permitted.	N/A; none proposed.
FW-87	New utility corridors or communications/electronic sites will be discouraged.	N/A; none proposed.
FW-88	Protect the outstandingly remarkable values and maintain the identified wild, scenic or recreational classification.	The outstandingly remarkable values of eligible river corridors that overlap the project area would be protected as documented in the effects analysis.

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Aesthetics/Scenery Management [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]		
FW-89	The Forest Scenic Integrity Objectives Maps and Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) in each prescription governs all new projects (including special uses). Assigned SIO are consistent with Recreation Opportunity Spectrum management direction. Existing conditions may not meet the assigned SIO.	This project would be consistent with aesthetics and scenery standards as described in the EA and the preliminary effects analysis for scenery.
FW-90	The Scenery Management System guides protection and enhancement of scenery on the Sumter National Forest. The scenic class inventory will be maintained, refined, and updated as a result of site-specific project analysis. The standards under each Management Prescription in Chapter 3 refer to the inventory as updated.	This project would be consistent with aesthetics and scenery standards as described in the EA and the preliminary effects analysis for scenery.
FW-91	Lands mapped as concern level 1 middle ground from travel ways and use areas will be inventoried as Scenic Class 2 or higher and will be managed for an SIO of Moderate or higher.	This project would be consistent with aesthetics and scenery standards as described in the EA and the preliminary effects analysis for scenery.

Heritage Resources [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-92	Significant sites are evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and are submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for review.	This project would not impact significant heritage sites.
FW-93	Projects are designed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate negative effects on potentially significant heritage resources. In- place protection of identified sites is the minimum requirement until site significance is determined.	This project has been designed to avoid and minimize impacts to heritage resources.
FW-94	If cultural resources are encountered, regardless of whether the area has been previously disturbed, halt activities until the site significance is determined.	If an unknown cultural resource is encountered, then project activities would

Minerals and Geology [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-95	Common variety mineral permits (individual sales and free use permits) involving more than casual use amounts (1 ton) or occurring in a sensitive area such as near streams or rare communities will have an approved mining and reclamation plan.	N/A; this project would not authorize mineral permits.
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Access and Road Management [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-96	Establish and maintain vegetation, preferably native to the ecotype, on roadbeds, cut slopes, and fill slopes of intermittent service roads when they are closed. Annuals may be used to provide temporary soil cover until natives can take over.	Temporary roads or roads opened for project implementation would be seeded for protection when no longer needed.
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FW-97	<p>Constructed transportation routes inventoried in the Forest Transportation System (roads and trails) should remain opened for public travel unless any of the following occurs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the road is unsafe for motorized public travel; 2. there is unacceptable resource damage; 3. closures or restrictions are needed to meet other resource needs; 4. cost to maintain is unacceptable/ impractical; 5. the road is determined unneeded for resource management or public access. 	The project does not propose closing transportation routes which are currently open to the public.

Lands and Special Uses [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-98	Rights-of-way (ROW) will be acquired for existing and proposed National Forest System roads and trails. Temporary rights-of-way are acceptable if a permanent right-of-way cannot be obtained.	The project does not propose roads which would require acquisition of a right-of-way.
FW-99	When compatible, manage future acquired lands according to the management prescription direction within which the newly acquired lands are located.	N/A; the project does not add lands to the National Forest System.
FW-100	Prior to authorizing or re-authorizing new or existing individual well/spring permits or diversions of water from streams or lakes, determine the in-stream flow or lake level needs sufficient to protect stream processes, aquatic and riparian habitats and communities, and recreation and aesthetic values.	N/A; the project does not authorize wells, springs, or other diversions of water.

General [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

FW-101	<p>Except in the cases noted below, individual management prescription boundaries may be refined at the project level, through appropriate NEPA documentation, to provide logical, manageable boundaries. Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -allocations made at authority higher than the Regional Forester, -where the change would involve the boundary or could potentially negatively affect the roadless character of an inventoried roadless area, -where the change could potentially negatively affect the outstandingly remarkable values of streams meeting the eligibility requirements of Wild and Scenic River designation. 	The project does not proposed modifications to management prescription boundaries.
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Management Prescriptions

1.A. Designated Wilderness Area [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project does not propose treatments within Wilderness]

Ellicott Rock Wilderness Area— Andrew Pickens, 2,855 acres (approximate)

1.A.-1	The scenic integrity objective is very high for all inventoried scenic classes.	N/A
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Standard	Description	How Project Complies
1.A.-2	The Forest Supervisor approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport for emergencies where the situation involves an inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means or for exploration (categories include fire suppression, health and safety, law enforcement involving serious crime or fugitive pursuit, removal of deceased persons, and aircraft accident investigations) and development of valid existing mineral rights.	N/A
1.A.-3	Monitor and mitigate for acid rain and other pollution as needed on a case-by-case basis with Forest Supervisor approval.	N/A
1.A.-4	Allow fish stocking only to reestablish or maintain native species; species of fish traditionally stocked before wilderness designation may be considered native if the species is likely to survive. Stocking shall normally be done by primitive means; however, Regional Foresters may permit dropping of fish from aircraft for those waters where this practice was established before the area was designated a wilderness.	N/A
1.A.-5	No new utility corridors or communication sites will be authorized in these areas.	N/A
1.A.-6	Forest insect and disease outbreaks are controlled only if necessary to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent land, to prevent an unnatural loss to the wilderness resource due to exotic pests, or to protect threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.	N/A
1.A.-7	Hand-applied chemicals to eradicate non native invasive plants requires Regional Forester approval.	N/A
1.A.-8	No permits for commercial use of any forest product is allowed.	N/A
1.A.-9	The Regional Forester approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport for non-emergency purposes.	N/A
1.A.-10	Fire lines are obliterated as soon as practical.	N/A
1.A.-11	Following a catastrophic natural occurrence, chainsaw use to reopen trails is permitted with Regional Forester approval.	N/A
1.A.-12	Commercial and organized group size is limited to 12.	N/A
1.A.-13	No new permits for special uses, except for research and outfitter-guide operations. Phase out existing non-conforming uses.	N/A
1.A.-14	These areas are statutorily withdrawn for federal oil and gas and other mineral leases.	N/A
1.A.-15	These areas are not available for mineral materials for commercial purposes.	N/A
1.A.-16	Road construction is prohibited, subject to valid existing rights or leases.	N/A
1.A.-17	Motorized equipment for search and rescue requires Forest Supervisor approval.	N/A
1.A.-18	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
1.A.-19	Use minimum impact suppression techniques (MIST) for fire suppression activities in wilderness.	N/A

1.B. Recommended Wilderness Study Areas [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project does not propose treatments within Wilderness Study Areas]
Ellicott Rock Extension—Andrew Pickens, 1,982 acres (approximate)

1.B.-1	The scenic integrity objective is very high for all inventoried scenic classes.	N/A
1.B.-2	The Forest Supervisor approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport for emergencies where the situation involves an inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means or for exploration (categories include fire suppression, health and safety, law enforcement involving serious crime or fugitive pursuit, removal of deceased persons, and aircraft accident investigations) and development of valid existing mineral rights.	N/A
1.B.-3	Allow mitigation for acid rain and other pollution effects and evaluate on a case-by-case basis with Forest Supervisor approval.	N/A
1.B.-4	Allow fish stocking only to reestablish or maintain native species; species of fish traditionally stocked before wilderness designation may be considered native if the species is likely to survive. Stocking shall normally be done by primitive means; however, Forest Supervisor may permit dropping of fish from aircraft for those waters where this practice was established before the area was designated a wilderness.	N/A
1.B.-5	No new utility corridors or communication sites will be authorized in these areas.	N/A
1.B.-6	Forest insect and disease outbreaks are controlled only if necessary to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent land, prevent an unnatural loss to the wilderness resource due to non-native pests, or protect threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.	N/A
1.B.-7	Hand-applied chemicals to eradicate non native invasive plants require Forest Supervisor approval.	N/A
1.B.-8	No permits for commercial use of any forest products are allowed.	N/A
1.B.-9	The Forest Supervisor approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport for non-emergency purposes.	N/A
1.B.-10	Fire lines are obliterated as soon as practical.	N/A
1.B.-11	Commercial and organized group size is limited to 12.	N/A
1.B.-12	Scenic integrity objective for these areas is very high.	N/A
1.B.-13	Livestock grazing is not allowed.	N/A
1.B.-14	These areas are administratively withdrawn for federal oil and gas and other mineral leases.	N/A
1.B.-15	These areas are not available for mineral materials for commercial purposes.	N/A
1.B.-16	Road construction is prohibited, subject to valid existing rights or leases.	N/A

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
1.B.-17	Motorized equipment for search and rescue requires Forest Supervisor approval.	N/A
1.B.-18	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A
1.B.-19	Use minimum impact suppression techniques (MIST) for fire suppression activities in wilderness	N/A

2.A. Chattooga Wild and Scenic River Corridor [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project does not propose treatments within the designated Chattooga River Wild and Scenic River Corridor.]

2.A.-1	<p>Floating on the Chattooga River is not allowed upstream of the Highway 28 bridge, except non-commercial boating is allowed on approximately 17 miles of the 21-mile main stem only from December 1 to April 30 from the confluence of Green Creek downstream to the designated take out within one-quarter mile downstream of the Lick Log confluence by issuance of a self-registration boating permit consistent with 36 CFR 261.77, with the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Boating is allowed from the time that flows reach 350 cfs or greater at the USGS Burrells Ford gauge during daylight hours. Once boating is allowed, it may continue until 30 minutes after official sunset on that same day. -Boaters must use tandem/single-capacity hard boats or tandem/single-capacity inflatable boats -Boaters must start or complete their trip at specific put-ins and take-outs at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --within one-quarter mile downstream of the Green Creek confluence --within 500 feet of the Norton Mill Creek confluence --within one-quarter mile of Bullpen Bridge --within one-quarter mile of Burrells Ford Bridge --within one quarter mile downstream of the Lick Log Creek confluence -The self-registration boating permit will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Specify boater put-ins and take-outs and safety equipment for boaters --Require that boating groups be limited to a maximum group size of six people and a minimum group size of two craft. 	N/A
2.A.-2	Organized events (such as boat races) are not allowed on the river.	N/A
2.A.-3	Motorized boats or craft are not allowed on the river.	N/A
2.A.-4	The number of multi-year permits to provide guided inflatable raft trips for the public on the Chattooga River will not exceed three (3).	N/A
2.A.-5	The number of multi-year permits to provide guided hardboat trips on the Chattooga River will not exceed five (5).	N/A
2.A.-6	The recognized holidays for all boating/ floating uses (both guided and self-guided) are Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day.	N/A
2.A.-7	Allow no more than 12 craft on all guided trips.	N/A
2.A.-8	Overnight camping at locations along the river by guided (inflatable and hardboat) permittees must be approved by the Forest Service.	N/A

Standard	Description	How Project Complies																																																																																																												
2.A.-9	<p>The total allocation of guided inflatable trips (for all multi-year permittees combined) and their locations are as follows (See Tables 3-2 and 3-3.):</p> <table><caption>Table 3-2. Chattooga River Guided Rafting Allocations Section III</caption><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Water Levels</th><th rowspan="2">Capacity Permitted</th><th colspan="2">May–September</th><th colspan="2">October–April</th></tr><tr><th>Weekdays</th><th>Weekends¹</th><th>Weekdays</th><th>Weekends¹</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="2">Low</td><td>Trips/day</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>People/day²</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Moderate</td><td>Trips/day</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>People/day²</td><td>280</td><td>160</td><td>280</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">High</td><td>Trips/day</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>People/day²</td><td>280</td><td>160</td><td>280</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Very High³</td><td>Trips/day</td><td>13/3</td><td>8/3</td><td>13/3</td><td>9/3</td></tr><tr><td>People/day²</td><td>520</td><td>320</td><td>520</td><td>360</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>¹Includes Holidays ²Includes Guides ³Denominator indicates portion of trips allowed from Hwy 28 to Earl's or Sandy Ford</p> <table><caption>Table 3-3. Chattooga River Guided Rafting Allocations Section IV</caption><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Water Levels</th><th rowspan="2">Capacity Permitted</th><th colspan="2">May–September</th><th colspan="2">October–April</th></tr><tr><th>Weekdays</th><th>Weekends¹</th><th>Weekdays</th><th>Weekends¹</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="2">Low³</td><td>Trips/day</td><td>9/6</td><td>8/4</td><td>9/6</td><td>9/5</td></tr><tr><td>People/day²</td><td>360</td><td>320</td><td>360</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Moderate</td><td>Trips/day</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>People/day²</td><td>240</td><td>160</td><td>240</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">High⁴</td><td>Trips/day</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>People/day²</td><td>240</td><td>160</td><td>240</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Very High</td><td>Trips/day</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>People/day²</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>¹Includes Holidays ²Includes Guides ³Denominator indicates portion of trips allowed in Five Falls ⁴These trips may put in at Thrift's Ferry</p>	Water Levels	Capacity Permitted	May–September		October–April		Weekdays	Weekends ¹	Weekdays	Weekends ¹	Low	Trips/day	0	0	0	0	People/day ²	0	0	0	0	Moderate	Trips/day	7	4	7	4	People/day ²	280	160	280	160	High	Trips/day	7	4	7	4	People/day ²	280	160	280	160	Very High ³	Trips/day	13/3	8/3	13/3	9/3	People/day ²	520	320	520	360	Water Levels	Capacity Permitted	May–September		October–April		Weekdays	Weekends ¹	Weekdays	Weekends ¹	Low ³	Trips/day	9/6	8/4	9/6	9/5	People/day ²	360	320	360	360	Moderate	Trips/day	6	4	6	5	People/day ²	240	160	240	200	High ⁴	Trips/day	6	4	6	5	People/day ²	240	160	240	200	Very High	Trips/day	0	0	0	0	People/day ²	0	0	0	0	N/A
Water Levels	Capacity Permitted			May–September		October–April																																																																																																								
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2.A.-10	The total allocation of guided hardboat trips (for all multi-year permittees combined) and their locations are as follows (See Table 3-3 above)	N/A																																																																																																												
2.A.-11	The total allocation of short-term canoe, kayak and inner-tube guided trips (for short term permits) and their locations are as follows:	N/A																																																																																																												

Standard	Description	How Project Complies																
2.A.-12	<p>The total allocation of self-guided boaters and their locations are as follows. (See Table 3-5.)</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Table 3-5. Chattooga River Self-guided Boating Use Allocations (boaters/day) for Sections III and IV</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">All Year</th></tr><tr><th>Weekdays</th><th>Weekends*</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Section III</th></tr><tr><td>125</td><td>175</td></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Section IV</th></tr><tr><td>75</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">*Includes holidays</td></tr></table>	Table 3-5. Chattooga River Self-guided Boating Use Allocations (boaters/day) for Sections III and IV		All Year		Weekdays	Weekends*	Section III		125	175	Section IV		75	160	*Includes holidays		N/A
Table 3-5. Chattooga River Self-guided Boating Use Allocations (boaters/day) for Sections III and IV																		
All Year																		
Weekdays	Weekends*																	
Section III																		
125	175																	
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75	160																	
*Includes holidays																		
2.A.-13	<p>The total allocation of shuttles for self- guided boaters is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) No more than two shuttle permitteesb) No more than 30 percent of the daily self-guided allocation by section is authorized for shuttle services.	N/A																
2.A.-14	Possessing or using a saddle, pack, or draft animal is prohibited within the corridor unless on a designated trail or road.	N/A																
2.A.-15	The corridor is unsuitable for timber production.	N/A																
2.A.-16	New utility corridors or communications/ electronic sites will be discouraged within the corridor.	N/A																
2.A.-17	Fire can be used within the corridor if the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream are protected.	N/A																
2.A.-18	Limit mountain biking to designated routes.	N/A																
2.A.-19	Above the Highway 28 bridge, backcountry group sizes will be limited as follows: maximum 12 people per group on trails; six people per group at designated campsites, except at designated large group campsites; and four people per angling group.	N/A																
2.A.-20	Above the Highway 28 bridge, large woody debris removal without agency approval is prohibited.	N/A																
2.A.-21	Above the Highway 28 bridge, camping is allowed only in designated campsites. Campfires are allowed only in designated fire rings. Visitors may use existing sites until site-specific NEPA analysis is completed and sites are designated.	N/A																

Standard	Description	How Project Complies																																								
G2.A-1	<p>[Guideline] Above the Highway 28 bridge, the visitor capacities in Table 1 should not be exceeded.</p> <p>Figure 1. Capacities in four frontcountry areas in the upper segment of the Chattooga WSR.</p> <table><tr><th>Frontcountry Areas</th><th>Groups at One Time¹</th><th>People at One Time</th></tr><tr><td>Grimshawes/Sliding Rock Bridge</td><td>25</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>Bulpen Road Bridge Area</td><td>15</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Burrells Ford Bridge Area</td><td>80</td><td>205</td></tr><tr><td>Highway 28 Bridge Area</td><td>35</td><td>85</td></tr></table> <p>¹ The number of groups at one time equals the number of designated parking spaces in each frontcountry area.</p> <p>Figure 2. Capacities in four backcountry reaches in the upper segment of the Chattooga WSR.</p> <table><tr><th>Backcountry Reach</th><th>Average Groups per Weekday</th><th>Average People per Weekday²</th><th>Average Groups per Weekend Day</th><th>Average People per Weekend Day²</th></tr><tr><td>Chattooga Cliffs</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Ellicott Rock</td><td>10</td><td>35</td><td>20</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>Rock Gorge</td><td>15</td><td>40</td><td>30</td><td>95</td></tr><tr><td>Nicholson Fields</td><td>15</td><td>40</td><td>30</td><td>95</td></tr></table> <p>² Average number of people per group varies by reach.</p>	Frontcountry Areas	Groups at One Time ¹	People at One Time	Grimshawes/Sliding Rock Bridge	25	65	Bulpen Road Bridge Area	15	40	Burrells Ford Bridge Area	80	205	Highway 28 Bridge Area	35	85	Backcountry Reach	Average Groups per Weekday	Average People per Weekday ²	Average Groups per Weekend Day	Average People per Weekend Day ²	Chattooga Cliffs	5	10	10	15	Ellicott Rock	10	35	20	110	Rock Gorge	15	40	30	95	Nicholson Fields	15	40	30	95	N/A
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2.A.1. Designated Wild River Segments, Chattooga River [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

2.A.1.-1	The scenic integrity objective is very high for all inventoried scenic classes.	N/A
2.A.1.-2	Road construction and new river crossings are prohibited, subject to valid existing rights or leases.	N/A
2.A.1.-3	No federal mineral leasing. No mineral material authorization is permitted for commercial or private use.	N/A
2.A.1.-4	No new wildlife clearings will be developed, but existing ones may be maintained.	N/A

2.A.2. Designated Scenic River Segments, Chattooga River [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

2.A.2.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes.	N/A
2.A.2.-2	Road construction and new river crossing are prohibited, subject to valid existing rights or leases	N/A
2.A.2.-3	Federal mineral leasing is allowed with a no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation. No mineral material authorization is permitted for commercial or private use.	N/A
2.A.2.-4	Allow no new wildlife openings unless they enhance the outstandingly remarkable values.	N/A

2.A.3. Designated Recreational River Segments, Chattooga River [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

2.A.3.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes 1 and 2 and moderate for scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
2.A.3.-2	No new river crossings are permitted, subject to valid existing rights.	N/A

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
2.A.3.-3	Federal mineral leasing is allowed with a no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation. Mineral material authorizations will be allowed.	N/A
2.A.3.-4	Allow no new wildlife openings unless they enhance the outstandingly remarkable values.	N/A

4.D. Botanical-Zoological Areas [If inapplicable, provide rationale: The project does not propose treatments within Botanical-Zoological Areas.]

(**Enoree Ranger District**: Rosehill Chestnut Oak/Oak-Hickory Forest **Long Cane Ranger District**: Parsons Mountain Monadnock, Post Oak Savanna Complex, Turkey/Stevens Creek Corridor **Andrew Pickens Ranger District**: Brasstown Creek and Falls, Cedar Creek Natural Area, King Creek, Opossum Creek, Station Cove/Station Mountain Cove, Tamassee Knob and Coves/Tamassee Creek

4.D.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes 1 and 2 and moderate for inventoried scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
4.D.-2	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy stipulation or controlled surface use stipulation.	N/A
4.D.-3	No mineral material operations are allowed.	N/A
4.D.-4	OHVs and horses are not permitted.	N/A
4.D.-5	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A

4.F. Scenic Areas [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

(**Enoree RD**: Henderson Island/Broad River Scenic Area, Sandy River Scenic Area, Lower Rennick's Branch * **Long Cane RD**: Long Cane Scenic Area * **Andrew Pickens RD**: Chauga Scenic Area, White Rock Scenic Area)

4.F.-1	The scenic integrity objective is very high for inventoried scenic class 1 and high for inventoried scenic class 2.	The project would comply with scenic integrity objectives.
4.F.-2	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy stipulation and controlled surface use stipulation.	N/A; project does not authorize mineral leases.
4.F.-3	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	Treatments within the Chauga Scenic Area are to meet restoration objectives.

4.G.1. Calhoun Experimental Forest [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Calhoun Experimental Forest not located on Andrew Pickens Ranger District.]

4.G.1.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic class 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic class 2 and low for scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
4.G.1.-2	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy stipulation.	N/A
4.G.1.-3	No mineral leases or mineral material operations are allowed in the natural area	N/A
4.G.1.-4	The natural area is unsuitable for timber production, the remainder of the experimental forest is suitable for timber production.	N/A

5.A. Administrative Sites [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project would not impact administrative sites.]

5.A.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic class 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic classes 2 through 5.	N/A
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Standard	Description	How Project Complies
5.A.-2	No mineral leasing or mineral material operations are allowed.	N/A
5.A.-3	Dispose of administrative sites no longer needed for national forest management purposes.	N/A
5.A.-4	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A

5.B. Designated Communication Sites [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project would not impact designated communication sites.]

5.B.-1	The scenic integrity objective is moderate for inventoried scenic class 1 and 2 and low for inventoried scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
5.B.-2	No mineral leasing will be allowed.	N/A
5.B.-3	No mineral material operations are allowed.	N/A
5.B.-4	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A

5.C. Designated Utility Corridors [If inapplicable, provide rationale: The project would not impact designated utility corridors.]

5.C.-1	The scenic integrity objective is moderate for inventoried scenic classes 1 and 2 and low for inventoried scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
5.C.-2	Herbicide application methods will target woody or invasive non-native species only.	N/A
5.C.-3	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A
5.C.-4	No mineral leasing will be allowed.	N/A

6.C. Old-Growth Areas Managed with a Mix of Natural Processes and Restoration Activities [If inapplicable, provide rationale: The project would not impact areas with this management prescription.]

6.C.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes 1 and 2 and moderate for inventoried scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
6.C.-2	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy stipulation. Mineral material authorizations with conditions to protect the old-growth character may be permitted.	N/A
6.C.-3	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A
6.C.-4	OHVs are not permitted and horses are only permitted on designated trails.	N/A

7.A. Scenic Byway Corridor [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

Oscar Wiggington Scenic Byway— Andrew Pickens,

7.A.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes 1 and 2.	The project would comply with scenic integrity objectives.
7.A.-2	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy stipulation. (Mineral material authorizations with conditions to protect the scenic character may be permitted.	N/A; project does not authorize mineral leases.
7.A.-3	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	Treatments within the Oscar Wiggington Scenic Byway are to meet restoration objectives.

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
7.D. Concentrated Recreation Zone [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project would not impact this management prescription.]		
7.D.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes 1 and 2, moderate for inventoried scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
7.D.-2	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy stipulation. Mineral material authorizations with conditions to protect the recreational character may be permitted.	N/A
7.D.-3	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A
7.E.1. Dispersed Recreation Areas (Piedmont Only) [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project does not occur on the Piedmont districts.]		
7.E.1.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic classes 2 through 5.	N/A
7.E.1.-2	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A
7.E.2. Dispersed Recreation Areas with Vegetation Management [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]		
7.E.2.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic class 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic classes 2 through 5.	The project would comply with scenic integrity objectives.
7.E.2.-2	These lands are suitable for timber production.	Timber treatments are to meet restoration objectives.
8.A.1. Mix of Successional Forest Habitats [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]		
8.A.1.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic class 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic class 2 and low for inventoried scenic classes 3 through 5.	The project would comply with scenic integrity objectives.
8.A.1.-2	These lands are suitable for timber production.	Timber treatments are to meet restoration objectives.
8.B.2. Woodland and Grassland/ Savanna Habitats [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project would not impact this management prescription.]		
8.B.2.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic class 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic class 2 and low for inventoried scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
8.B.2.-2	OHVs are not permitted.	N/A
8.B.2.-3	These lands are suitable for timber production, except for the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) cluster sites.	N/A
9.A.3. Watershed Restoration Areas [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project would not impact this management prescription.]		
9.A.3.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic class 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic classes 2 through 5.	N/A
9.A.3.-2	No new OHV routes.	N/A
9.A.3.-3	These lands are suitable for timber production.	N/A

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
9.F. Rare Communities [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]		
9.F.-1	The scenic integrity objective is very high to high for inventoried scenic class 1 and high for inventoried scenic class 2 and moderate for scenic classes 3 through 5.	The project would comply with scenic integrity objectives.
9.F.-2	Rare communities are protected from detrimental effects caused by management actions. An exception may be made for beaver ponds on a case-by-case basis where conflicts with aquatic PETS, trout or safety, health, and infrastructure (roads, buildings, culverts, developed sites) are known to occur. Management activities occur within rare communities only where maintenance or restoration of rare community composition, structure, or function is needed.	There are approximately 12 acres of rare communities located within the project area. These areas would be protected from adverse impacts by avoiding these areas.
9.F.-3	Where recreational or other uses are negatively affecting rare communities, sites are modified to reduce or eliminate negative effects. New recreational developments are designed to avoid adverse effects to rare communities.	This project does not authorize new recreational developments or manage existing recreation sites.
9.F.-4	Management actions that may adversely alter the hydrologic conditions of wetland rare communities are prohibited. Such actions include construction of roads, plowed or bladed firelines, and impoundments in or near these communities. Exceptions are made for actions designed to control impacts caused by beavers, activities designed to manage water levels to expand or maintain wetland communities, or where needed to control fires to provide for public and employee safety and to protect private land resources.	Project activities would not adversely affect the hydrologic conditions of rare wetland communities.
9.F.-5	Introducing fish into wetland rare communities is prohibited. An exception may be made for beaver ponds on a case-by-case basis.	N/A; project would not introduce fish to any habitats.
9.F.-6	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation.	N/A; project would not authorize new mineral leases.
9.F.-7	No mineral material operations are allowed.	
9.F.-8	Non-native invasive species are controlled where they are causing adverse effects to rare communities. Non-native invasive species are not introduced in or near rare communities.	Project would comply with BMPs and project-specific design criteria to minimize the potential for introducing or spreading invasive species.
9.F.-9	In proximity to rich cove communities (basic mesic), limit the direct application of fire on north- and east-facing slopes, allowing low intensity fires only. Avoid the use of fire on these sites when conditions are droughty.	Prescribed fire activities would be conducted to comply with this standard.
9.F.-10	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	Treatments would avoid rare communities.
9.F.-11	OHVs, mountain bikes and horses are not permitted.	N/A; project does not modify areas authorized for use by OHVs, mountain bikes, or horses.

9.G.2 Restoration of Upland Oak- Hickory and Mixed Pine-Oak- Hickory Forests [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project would not impact this management prescription.]

9.G.2.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic class 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic class 2 and low for scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
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Standard	Description	How Project Complies
9.G.2.-2	Only use site preparation methods that promote oak/hickory regeneration.	N/A
9.G.2.-3	These lands are suitable for timber production.	N/A

10.B. High Quality Forest Products (Piedmont Only) [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project does not occur within the Piedmont districts.]

10.B.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic class 1 and moderate for inventoried scenic class 2 and low for scenic classes 3 through 5.	N/A
10.B.-2	These lands are suitable for timber production, except for the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) cluster sites.	N/A

11. Riparian Corridors [If inapplicable, provide rationale:]

11.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes 1 through 5.	The project would comply with scenic integrity objectives.
11.-2	The removal of large woody debris (pieces greater than 4 feet long and 4 inches in diameter on the small end) is allowed if it poses a risk to water quality, degrades habitat for riparian-dependent species, for recreational access, or when it poses a threat to private property or National Forest infrastructures (i.e., culverts, bridges). The need for removal must be determined on a case-by-case basis. Except in unusual circumstances, woody debris embedded within the channel materials will not be removed.	N/A; the project does not propose removal of large woody debris from riparian areas.
11.-3	Stocking of new nonnative species and stocking of previously unstocked areas is discouraged where it will adversely impact native aquatic species or communities. Before any stocking, coordinate with South Carolina Department of Natural Resources to ensure that populations and habitats of native species are maintained.	N/A; the project does not propose stocking of any species.
11.-4	Existing wildlife openings are allowed within the riparian corridor. However, wildlife openings identified as causing environmental degradation through concentrated runoff, soil erosion, sediment transport to the channel or water body, loss of thermal shading, stream bank support and aquatic or riparian habitats will be mitigated or closed and restored. New wildlife openings within the riparian corridor are permitted where needed to provide habitat for migratory or riparian-dependent species.	N/A; the project does not propose new wildlife openings or modifications to existing wildlife openings.
11.-5	New non-motorized trail construction is allowed to improve existing trail configuration and to improve access to specific locations along streams, lakes, and the riparian corridor.	N/A; the project does not propose new trail construction.
11.-6	New motorized trails are prohibited within the riparian corridor except at designated crossings or where the trail location requires some encroachment, for example, to accommodate steep terrain.	N/A; the project does not propose new trail construction.
11.-7	Motorized and non-motorized trail reconstruction and relocation within the riparian corridor are allowed to reduce impacts to riparian and aquatic resources.	N/A; the project does not propose trail construction or relocation.

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
11.-8	New stream crossings will be evaluated and where necessary constructed so that they do not adversely impact the passage of aquatic organisms. Exceptions may be allowed to prevent the upstream migration of undesired species.	Any new stream crossings would be designed to minimize impacts to aquatic species. This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.
11.-9	Alternative locations must be considered for all new facilities. Where none exist, potential impacts must be minimized or mitigated to moderate the severity of those impacts.	N/A; the project does not propose any new facilities.
11.-10	Camping trailers and vehicles are not allowed within 100 feet of perennial streams, lakes or other water bodies, except at designated areas.	N/A; the project does not modify authorized areas for vehicles or camping trailers.
11.-11	Tethering or corralling of horses or other livestock is not allowed within 100 feet of stream courses or lakes.	N/A; the project does not modify authorized areas for livestock or horses.
11.-12	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy stipulation or controlled-surface-use stipulation for the riparian corridor.	N/A; the project does not propose new mineral leases.
11.-13	Federal mineral material (36 CFR 228(c)) authorizations are only allowed to restore riparian areas and aquatic habitat, control erosion and sedimentation, and repair flood damage.	N/A; the project does not propose new mineral material authorizations.
11.-14	Gold panning and other related activities are only authorized where they do not adversely affect stream channel stability, substrate, aquatic species, or their habitats.	N/A; the project does not propose gold panning or related activities.
11.-15	Commercial collection of botanical products will not be allowed in the riparian corridor if it would adversely affect the functions and values of the riparian area.	N/A; the project does not propose commercial collection of botanical products.
11.-16	Tree removals may only take place if needed to enhance the recovery of the health, diversity and/or complexity of vegetation, rehabilitate both natural and human-caused disturbances, provide habitat improvements for PETS or riparian-dependent species, suppress pest insect populations, reduce hazardous fuel buildup, provide for visitor safety, and for approved facility construction/renovation.	This standard is incorporated into all timber activities.
11.-17	Permitted firewood cutting within the riparian corridor must take into consideration the large woody debris requirements.	N/A; the project does not address firewood cutting.
11.-18	Alternative measures for insect and disease control will be determined on the basis of risk to adjacent resources, long-term sustainability, and appropriate needs for the function and condition of the riparian area.	N/A; the project does not proposed insect and disease control.
11.-19	Except for wildfire or escaped prescribed fire, construction of firelines with heavy mechanized equipment (e.g., bulldozers) in wetlands or riparian corridors is prohibited.	This standard is incorporated into all prescribed fire activities.
11.-20	Except for wildfire or escaped prescribed fire, hand lines will be used for fire line construction and water diversions will be used to deter sediments from streams. Fire lines are not constructed in stream channels, but streams may be used as firelines.	This standard is incorporated into all prescribed fire activities.

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
11.-21	Where risks of resource damage are high, each road segment will be constructed and stabilized before starting another segment. High- risk areas include landslide prone areas such as certain colluvial slopes, steep slopes and highly erosive soils. High-risk streams include streams containing sensitive aquatic species such as trout and mussels, or any threatened or endangered species, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Outstanding Resource Waters, those listed with sediment, turbidity or aquatic habitat problems on state 303d or 305b water quality reports.	Proposed temporary roads would comply with this standard.
11.-22	To minimize the length of streamside disturbance, ensure that approach sections are aligned with the stream channel at as near a right angle as possible. Locate riparian corridor crossings to minimize the amount of fill material needed and minimize channel impacts.	Proposed temporary roads would comply with this standard.
11.-23	If culverts are removed, stream banks and channels must be restored to a natural size and shape. All disturbed soil must be removed from the active channel and floodplain, and stabilized.	Culverts to be removed and replaced with aquatic organism passage culverts would comply with this standard.
11.-24	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	Treatment activities within riparian corridors would be conducted to meet restoration objectives.

12.A. Remote Backcountry Recreation—Few Open Roads [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project would not impact this management prescription.]

12.A.-1	The scenic integrity objective is high for inventoried scenic classes 1 through 5.	N/A
12.A.-2	New road and motorized trail construction is prohibited, subject to valid existing rights or leases.	N/A
12.A.-3	New federal mineral leases will contain a no surface occupancy stipulation or controlled surface use stipulation.	N/A
12.A.-4	These lands are unsuitable for timber production.	N/A

Management Areas

Management Area 1—Turkey Creek and Upper Stevens Creek, Long Cane Ranger District [If inapplicable, provide rationale: Project is not located on the Long Cane Ranger District.]

MA 1-1	Create a secondary zone from the established riparian corridor to include 200 feet on either side of perennial streams and 100 feet on either side of intermittent streams.	N/A
MA 1-2	In the secondary zone maintain an average of 70 percent canopy cover, and allow only natural regeneration can occur, unless hardwood planting is necessary to achieve the desired future condition (or no artificial regeneration of pine is allowed).	N/A
MA 1-3	No cutting within the natural floodplain except, as a last resort, for the control of pest.	N/A
MA 1-4	No new roads are built within the secondary zone as defined in MA1 1 except where needed to cross streams.	N/A
MA 1-5	Commercial mining permits contain no surface occupancy or controlled surface use stipulations.	N/A

Standard	Description	How Project Complies
MA 1-6	No new OHV trails are allowed.	N/A
MA 1-7	Within 50 feet of sites known to support Webster's salamander, maintain canopy cover and ground litter. Low intensity fires are allowed within these areas.	N/A
MA 1-8	No motorized boats or craft are allowed on Turkey or Stevens Creeks.	N/A
MA 1-9	No road construction is allowed in the Turkey/Stevens Creek Botanical Area (4D).	N/A

Management Area 2—Chattooga River

No Standards Specific to This Management Area

Management Area 3—Blue Ridge Mountains and Foothills, Andrew Pickens District—outside the Chattooga Watershed

No Standards Specific to This Management Area

Management Area 4—Piedmont, Enoree and Long Cane Districts, outside of the Turkey Creek and Upper Stevens Creek Watersheds

No Standards Specific to This Management Area